



## NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872.

## GRANT'S PARTY.

The Science of Addition, Division, and Silence.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROBBERIES

The Great War Claims Swindles Exposed.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT AS A STOCK JOBBER.

Heavy Speculations with Public Funds.

The Deficiencies of the State Treasury.

Correspondence of The Sun.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19, 1872.-The coast of New Jersey urnishes several attractive resorts for the overworked and anxious politicians of other States. Pennsylvania politicians, especially those of the Addition, Division, and Silence school.

front of the hotel, indulging in private meditation and a twenty-cent flor del fuma, with my tree, when a brusque looking fellow accosted

eral. Are there any mosquitoes here?"

Now, I don't mind being called General; in fact I am quite used to it, although I am no more a General than THE SUN is an organ. But always like to know why I am so addressed. In this instance I was about demanding explanation, when I observed my brusque friend planting a chair in the sand beside mine; and having planted the chair, he planted himself in it, and wung his feet up into the same tree in the most social manner possible. It then occurred to me that the gentleman had made

A MISTAKE IN HIS MAN, that I was not the General he took me to be. So I concluded to hold on and see what particular military hero I so strikingly resembled. Hav ing thus arranged my defensive campaign, I merely replied :

they are on the other side of the house with the ladies." I referred, of course, to the mos-

brusque gentleman, as he reached over for a light. Now, what Bill did he mean? Being somewhat dubious on that point, I concluded to fight shy, and so merely replied:

"I haven't seen him." The gentleman very imprudently stopped at this point to secure the light in his cigar, which he did by several vigorous puffs, which afforded me the opportunity of studying him, and gatherng up my own mental forces ready for action I spotted him as a politician, but his exact status was difficult to determine. I had got as far as this, and had resolved to fight it out on that line if it took all night, when he opened a direct. and I may say general engagement, which ran

Reporter-I really don't know. Politician-Well, we euchred him finely in his

Reporter-I think we did.

Politician-And it insures your election to a dead certainty. Reporter-There's nothing certain in politics.

Politician-At all events they have got to support you as earnestly as they do Grant. The lol works well too. Forney's guns are spiked. Reporter-Mr. Forney is going away I under-

Polititian-Tom Scott is a square fellow. For ney don't like to stultify himself, but when Scott gets him out of reach the Press can come out as boldly as we want it. BEATING A RETREAT.

It occurred to me at this point that the action was getting critical. It was evident that I was to play the character of an official villain or get out of the way. The fellow had let out so much that it would never do for me to undeceive him as to my identity; and yet I was so ignorant of what he was talking about and so anxious for information that I hated to break off. But, considering discretion the better part of valor. I pretended to spy a friend in the region of the barroom, and hurried away. But my mind was full of the riddles I had heard, which challenged solution. I slept but little last night, and just at sunrise this morning, as I was cogitating the matter in my little bed on the top story of the hotel, a pretty bird flew into my room and told me the whole mystery.

GRANT'S LITTLE GAME THAT WOULDN'T WORK. It seems that just before Grant started away on his pilgrimage with Conkling, when it was so commonly reported that he was making every effort to reconcile Forney to Hartranft and s secure the State of Pennsylvania for himself, he sent for Forney to visit him at Long Branch. Forney found it convenient to be unable to ac cept the invitation, but, divining the object, redoubled his assaults on Hartranft and the State Treasury ring. But while Forney would not go personally to Long Branch, he did send a confidential friend-a Philadelphia politician duly accredited to speak for his principal. This representative met the President at his cottage by the sea, when Pennsylvania affairs were fully discussed. The President expressed his views and Forney's man expressed Forney's views. The President assured Forney's man that Forney would be everlastingly remembered and most generously rewarded if he would withdraw his Governor and so hold the State for Grant in No-vember. Forney's man said there was no use of talking about that, as Forney was possessed of the evidence of Hartranft's criminality, and would, under no circumstances, consent to see

ANOTHER LITTLE GAME THAT WAS EUCHERED. When the President became convinced of Forney's determined stubbornness in this matter he proposed another method of adjustment. He referred to the Democratic support of Dr. Greeley, remarking that the Baltimore nominee was a more determined Republican than he, Grant was. "There is, therefore," he urged, "no reason why the Democrats of Pennsylvania cannot support me as well as Greeley. Now, if

him, in the name of Grant, to offer Forney great prospects in the future for present quiet acquiescence in the request for temporary abdication. Scott added his own persussive eloquence, and the thing was fixed. Forney goes off to Texas or California with Tom Scott, his hat being chaiked "D. H. through and return." and the Press is left in charge of a more docile subordinate, who in due time will make it ring in praise of Hartranft. At present, and since the consummation of this arrangement, its columns are and have been as silent as the grave regarding State politics.

Now, I propose to show precisely what a precious set they are whom Grant, in order to secure his own reflection, is thus energetically supporting in Pennsylvania, and in whose behalf he is putting forth, as seen above, his utmost efforts. My narrative may be long, but it will be abundantly interesting, and will be duly fortified with official documents, sworn adidavits, and other incontestable evidence.

The State of Pennsylvania makes its Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer a Board of Commissioners of the General Fund and of the Sinking Fund. This board has the custody and control of the Sinking Fund of the State, and general supervision and control of the General Fund and obody else but a legislative committee, has free access to all the books and accounts of the State. The Governor is, of course, the chief executive of the State; the Auditor-General is the custodian of the accounts and vouchers, and the Treasurer has the keeping of the money. In the year 1867 this board consisted of John W. Geary, then, as now, Governor; J. F. Hartranft, then, as now, Auditor-General, and present Administration candidate for Governor; and Wm. H. Kemble, State Treasurer. All matters relating to the General or Sinking Fund must, of necessity, according to law, come under the John supervision of the members of the above-named board.

THE WAR CLAIMS TRAUDS.

At that time (1867) the State was indebted to the General Government for its quota of the direct tax laid the first year of the war, amounting in round numbers to \$1,90,000. The General Government was urging the payment of this money, and had been urging it for some time without success. For reasons that this narrative may disclose, the State Treasury was never found to be in a condition to spare so large a sum of money. When the story opens, the demands of the General Government had become so urgent that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done. During the war a commission had been issued to Col. Morton Medicine, Jr., of Gov. Curtin's staf, to gather up the vouchers for expenditures made by the State during the war in enlisting, forwarding, and equipping troops for the General Government, to be presented as a claim against the General Government to offset the latter's claim against the State for nearly two millions of dollars. It is not necessary to relate the history of McMichael's operations, which have already been fully reported in Governors' messages and other forms. He labored assiduously for two years; gathered a large amount of vouchers; collected \$112.50 from the General Government, for the expenses attending which the State paid him \$15,000; and then deposited his mass THE WAR CLAIMS PRAUDS.

GEORGE O. EVANS APPEARS.

To dist this McMichael had filed vouchers for war claims amounting to \$2.118.419.38, of which he had collected \$112.50, leaving the tota of claims "disallowed and suspended" \$2.118.306.33. To the collection of this \$2.118.306.33 Evans was expected to devote himself.

ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE.

ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE.
Before leaving Harrisburg for Washington
Evans called upon William H. Kemble, then
State Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners
of the General Fund, having control of these
matters by law, and obtained from him sundry
letters addressed to parties supposed to have
influence at Washington. One of these letters
was addressed to the Hon. Titian J. Coffey, then
recently Assistant Attorney-General of the
United States, but at that time in general practice in the city of Washington. Kemble swears
that the following is the letter he wrote to Coffey:

To Titian J. Coffey, Esq., Washington, D. C.
Kemble also gave Evans a Jetter to Dr. John
Trimble, a cierk in the Third Auditor's office.
Evans also procured a letter to D. C. Forney of
Washington. On his arrival in Washington—
this is the substance of his statements to private friends—he first called on Dr. Trimble, and
delivered his letter from Kemble. Trimble took
the letter, and it has never since been seen. Its
substance cannot, therefore, be given. Trimble
received him very graciously, and promised nim
every assistance. He asked Evans what other
letters he had. Evans replied that he had a letter to Coffey, and also one to D. C. Forney.
Trimble urged him not to go near Coffey, adding
that he (Trimble) and Forney could put the
matters through successfully without any other
help. For this reason the letter to Mr. Coffey
was never used.

THE FIRST GRAB.

THE FIRST GRAB.

By means best known to professional claim agents, great success attended the joint efforts of Evans. Trimble, and Forney, so much so that within two months they secured the allowance of \$1.388.115.82 of these very claims, the warrant for which amount was passed to the credit of the State on the books of the national Treasury. Evans also succeeded in securing an abatement of 15 per cent, on the Government's claim for direct tax, so that his collection not only paid the entire indebtedness of the State to the General Government, but left the agent the snug sum of \$78,516.89, which he claims to have pocketed on account of commissions. This settlement was officially announced to the State Legislature in the annual message of the Governor submitted Jan. 7, 1868.

MORE MONEY COLLECTED.

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MORE NONEY COLLECTED.

On Oct. 27, 1868, Evans secured a further collection on these suspended claims, amounting to \$105.651.46. The draft for this amount was made payable to the Governor, but it was endorsed by Evans as Special Agent, and the money was paid to him. No part of it ever reached the State Treasury. The Governor says that Evans retained the entire sum on account of his commissions. The balance of the disallowed and suspended claims then amounted to \$23.53.55, the collection of which was abandoned. Thus Evans had collected in all \$2.04, 767.28, on which he claimed a commission of 10 per cent., or \$29.476.70, on account of which he had retained from his collections, with the confessed knowledge of the Governor, and the implied knowledge of the other State officers, \$184.168.35, leaving still due him if he was to be allowed 10 per cent. on his collections, the sum of \$25,388.35. This money he never asked for.

In June, 1896, Evans reported to the Governor that the State had other claims against the General Government which might be collected, the vouchers for which were on file with the Auditor-General (Hartrant). Upon this the Governor gave him a letter to the Auditor-General, as follows:

Governor gave him a letter to the Auditor-General, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, 1

HARRISHURG, Pa., June 17, 1869. 5

Hom. J. F. Hartrash, Auditor-General of Fennsylethia.
Sist. Please deliver to the bearer, G. O. Evans, Special Agent; the vouchers for military disbursements by the State from 1861 to 1865, needed by him in preparing claims for reimbursement from the United States. You will also oblige me by extending to Mr. Evans the facilities of your office for this purpose.

Yours respectfully, JNO. W. GERRY, Governor, Hartrashf declined to recognize this authority, and refused to surrender the vouchers. He claimed that Evans was only appointed to collect the "suspended and disallowed" claims, and could not undertake a new commission without special authority from the Legislature. Evans says that he withheld the vouchers in order to make terms with him for a division of the proceeds, and that both Hartranft and Kemble, the then Treasurer, were in collusion in the matter. There are circumstances that corroborate this assertion. The wrangle continued for nearly a year, when, on Maich 24, 1879, the Governor wrote another letter to Hartranft urging the surrender of the vouchers.

HARTRANFT SECURES HIS DEAL.

THE POINT OF THE NEW DEAL.

The difference between these two documents is very noticeable, and it will not be attempted to reconcile them. But it will be observed that they both recognize the obligation of the State to pay ten per cent. on the collections, while Hartranft's version allows further compensation in the way of reimbursement for expenses incurred. Under his first commission from the Governor, Evans paid his own expenses. Hartranft was evidently preparing for a big grab, as it would have been very easy to have made these expenses amount to she total of the collections.

One word in support of Evans's version of the agreement. It will be noticed that that version calls for an advance payment to Hartranft of \$1.590 on account of his share of the commissions. That such a payment, or rather a payment of about that sum of money, was made to Hartranft, is admitted and thus explained by the latter in his testimony before the War Claims Fraud Committee. In the course of his testimony Hartranit swore as follows:

THE VOUCHERS HANDED OVER.

There may be those who believe that Hartranif and Mackey were such fools, and the Governor so blind as not to see that this large sum of money belonging to the State Treasury was not in its place.

Butthis is not all. There is, or was until recently, evidence to show that the three subsequent collections made by Evans, amounting to \$678.743.24, were not made at the time they now purport to have been made, but were made at intervals long prior to that time. At all events no psymenis whatever were made into the State Treasury prior to the exposure of the great scindle. Then, as the Governor claims, the remittances came rapidly from Evans to him, and the money was promptly paid into the Treasury, until this sum of \$678.745.24 was all paid in, and the additional sum of \$578.745.24 was all paid in, and the additional sum of \$578.745.24 was all paid in, and the additional sum of \$478.97.45, represented as the balance due on the collection of Aug. 26, 1870, which was the last amount paid, and was not so paid in until July 24, 1871, nearly a year after Evans had received it. And it is a singular fact that on all the payments under the first commission the number of the Treasury warrant is given, while on these payments under the second appointment no numbers of warrants are mentioned. The inference is clear that the intention was to gobble the whole sum: but a rupture among the conspirators led to an exposure, compelling a settlement, when such amounts were paid in ascould be obtained, the alleged payments shelng scattered to make it appear as if the money had just been collected.

A DEFICIENCY OF \$708,722.02.

However this may be, the gross amount of these collections was \$2.910.356.61, on which there might have been retained as commission \$2.910.35.66, leaving due to the State Treasury \$2.619.20.95. The State actually received in all \$1.910.508.93, leaving still in somebody's hands the sum of \$708.722.02 for a clean steal.

Thus far I have followed closely the developments of the committee appointed by the Lexislature to investigate this matter. It is plain that that committee was raised expressly to whitewash Hartranft. Kemble. Mackey, and the rest of the Treasury Ring. The committee did that business handsomely, and reported without discovering this manifest deficiency of \$708.722.02. But not so the Treasury Ring. They knew of and saw the deficiency, and were painfully aware of the necessity for covering it up before more prying eyes should penetrate the vaults of the Treasury. And that they

MADE IT UP WITH CATS AND DOGS

is strong evidence of their complicity in creating it. Evans was made a scapegoat for a while, but as soon as the Legislative committee got through their pretended investigations the Ring let up on him, and he is now in full favor with them, with a mouth as close as a barn door after a horse has been stolen. This does not look as if he was the only rascal in the State of Pennsylvania. If he were, why did Col. Tom Scott deposit \$100,000 in Pennsylvania Hailroad bonds in the State Treasury toward making good this \$700,000 deficiency? Why cail on Bill Kemble for \$30,000 which was paid by a note, which note was subsequently discounted at the People's Bank? Why did Donn Cameron come down with a note for \$30,000, which was subsequently discounted at Kemble's bank? It would be interesting to know who else contributed to make good this deficiency, and particularly how much Hartranft and Mackey put in, and in what shape their contributions were made. THE RING'S SPECULATIONS.

annot support me as well as Greeley. Now, if
Mr. Fornsy will induce the Democrats of his
State to support me of repetident, will lengage to
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price, and pocketing the profits. The affidavits of Mr. Yerkes, printed below, fully establish this system of fraud.

THE CAUSE AND EXTENT OF THEIR DISCOMFITURE. Having these ample facilities for speculation they went in heavily, and apparently got along swimmingly until the failure of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia occasioned a weakness, soon followed by a temporary collapse of the stock market, precipitated by the calamitous fire in Chicago, when all the public funds they could muster were absorbed in margins, and still their poor broker Yerkes was unable to float them or himself through. In this emergency the Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, as possible to the followed by the calamitous their aid with a temporary loan to Yerkes, or a special deposit, which amounted to the same thing, of \$300,000. This was a relief, and would probably have carried them safely through but that Marcer got frightened, and without notice to Yerkes concluded to withdraw his money. His check thus suddenly made without notice or warning, burst the concern completely, and Yerkes went up, and his books, accounts, and assets went into the hands of a receiver in bank-rupt and his office, with all its damaging records, in the hands of the law. Then

Hartranft disappeared in one direction, Mackey in another, while their friends surrounded poor Yerkes on every hand, beseeching him—40 shoulder the responsibility and keep

what a scattering there was.

Hartranft disappeared in one direction, Mackey in another, while their friends surrounded poor yerkes on every hand, beseeching him-to shoulder the responsibility and keep mum. It was very soon seen that the State funds had been used in speculations, which is a criminal offence in the eyes of the Pensylvania statutes. Proceedings were promptly begun against Yerkes, who was arrested and indicted for this misuse of the public money, and with him the Philadelphia Treasurer, who had precipitated the calamity and lost his money as well. Yerkes's books, according to instructions, had been so kept as to render obscure the part Hartranft and Mackey had in the business, and if he would consent to keep still they were safe. But if he ever opened his mouth they were sure to accompany him to the penitentiary. In this trying crisis they prudently kept at a safe distance and out of sight, but kept their friends continually beside the exploded banker, begging him to say nothing. But Yerkes's only defence and escape from the penitentiary was in letting the truth be known, and he knew it. And so he answered Hartranft's and Mackey's appeals through in the still remains a prisoner; while one of the principals in this series of the crimes is now the candidate of Grant's party for Governor of the State, and the other expects to be rediected State Treasurer.

ROBERT W. MACKEY, STATE TREASURER.

Before adducing some documentary evidence of the foregoing facts a brief digression is necessary to give alithe of the history of Robert W. Mackey was first elected Treasurer by the Legislature of 1808-9 to succeed Kemble. The Legislature of the following vear disturbed the Ring arrangements by refusing to rediect, but begin the would consent to keep still they was advanced by Yerkes. With this money he went to Harrisbert of the following the still remains a prisoner; while one of the principals in this series of the crimes is now the candidate of Grant's party for Covernor of the State Treasurer.

ROBERT W. MACK

Treasury Department of Penusylvania.

Glarrisburg, augl 4. 1871

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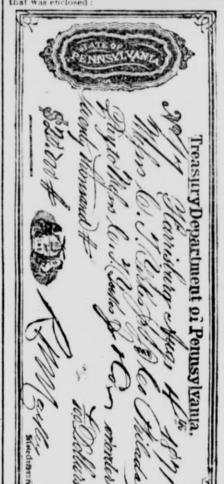
Girland find old

ow Daw have for \$20,000 for which

please and me my pute for same

amount part due.

Queil note before mailing



THE STATE PAYS FOR CORRUPTING ITS LEGIS-

THE STATE PAYS FOR COURTIPING ITS LEGISLATURE.

It will be noticed that this is a formal State draft, drawn by the State Treasurer against State funds. Its application was to take up a private note made by R. W. Mackey. That private note was the one above referred to, given to secure a loan of \$20,000 made by Yerkes to enable R. W. Mackey to purchase his election as State Treasurer. Thus the State paid directly, though by a fraud, for the debauchery of its legislators, and the election of the very ran who by the act renders himself qualified for a term in the penitentiary. There is no evading this issue. Nor can the enormity of the effence be increased by any fine writing. I am told that the books of neither the State Treasurer or the Auditor-General contain any record of this bold and wicked transaction. But it will be seen all through Yerkes books and accounts, while the above fac similes of the original draft and letter are proof positive of the transaction. Now it will be profitable to look a little closer into the transactions of Mackey and Hartranft with this man Yerkes. And first, since a beginning has been made with Mackey, it will be as well to go through with him. The following afflidavit, duly sworn to by Yerkes, gives a general insight into the nature of these transactions:

AFFIDAVIT OF THE RING BROKER.

tries of money received from Yerkes on accou of interest.

THE OBSCURITY OF YERKES'S BOOKS

It will be observed that Yerkes swears that he was fron time to time particularly cautioned to keep his accounts with these men in an obscure manner, so as to baffle any possible investigation. This circumstance explains the fact that no name appears over any of the accounts. They run thus: "——, in account with C.T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co." But on the Dr. side, in the upper left hand corner of the page, are certain initials indicating whose accounts they are. Thus the initials "M. R. W.," are found to stand for R. W. Mackey, and "J. F. H." for J. F. Hartranft.

for R. W. Mackey, and J. F. H. 1013. F. Halveranft.

The following is a general abstract from Yerkes's ledger of Mackey's account from the 1st of May, 1871, when he took the office of State Treasurer the second time, up to September 30 of the same year, when the account closed on account of Yerkes's embarrassments: The State Treasurer's Account with Yerkes.

To cash In Account with	C. T. YEIKES, Jr. & CO. 1871. May t. By balance	\$250,0
	Total	0,000
To cash	Total	\$220,00
To \$90,000 Am. gold, 112% and com., \$10,412 99 Balance down 155,510 37	June 31. By balance. July 6. By cash. July 25. By cash. July 25. By cash	20.00 20.00 00.00 00.00
0 cash	Total.	287,28
Balance down 175,849 37	Aug. 3. By cash.	10,00
To cash	Total.	\$195,84
Balance down. 145,840 a7	Aug. 30. By balance	8175,80
25 (06/218)	Total.	\$175,84
	Sept. 30. By balance	2913

. By consulting the Journal at this date I find the

following entries:
Folio 34. Cash Dr. to Bills Receivable:
Received from R. W. Mackey for
his note.
Folio 348. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, Dr. to Cash:
For draft on the Commonwealth
account.

This is the way Mackey paid his election bills and
private notes.

private notes.

It will be observed that the above account is beaded by the cabalistic initials "M. R. W., S. T.," which, being interpreted in the light of Yerkes's affidavit and other circumstances, means R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer. In other words, it is an account with the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the money with which it is credited is money belonging, not to R. W. Mackey, but to the Treasury of the State. And yet the account shows that the draft of R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, of Aug. 5, 1871, by which R. W. Mackey paid his individual note, is charged against this public account; thus showing conclusively that that note was paid out of funds belonging to the State. But this is not all.

special committee of the Pennsylvania Legisla-ture on March 29, 1872, as follows: Q.—Did you keep any account with the firm of Yerkes, a Philadelphia broker? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Was that kept in your name? A.—It was kept as all other accounts are kept, as R. W. Mackey, State Treasure.

account printed below. The committee was evidently amazed at the reply, and repeated the question as follows: Q.—You received no money for stock accounts? A.—I never received a dollar for stock accounts. Q.—Did you never authorize the use of money belonging to the Commonwealth in the purchase of stocks of any kind? A.—Never, sir.

of any kind? A.—Never, sir.

Mr. Mackey probably did not imagine at the time he gave that testimony that the light of The Sun would so soon penetrate the covers of Yerkes's ledgers, else he would have been more guarded in his statements. He says, under oath, that he never had any private account with Yerkes, nor ever had any stock transactions with him. Nor did he ever receive a dollar from Yerkes for stock account. The latter statement is plausible, since his stock transactions do not seem to have been profitable, but rather the reverse, as the following statement of account shows:

To balance down ...... \$9,312 50

WHY MACKEY NEVER RECEIVED A DOLLAR ON

Quite likely Mackey never received a dollar from Yerkes on this account, since the account shows him to be a loser by the transactions to the amount of \$8.312.50, for which amount it appears that he is still indebted to his broker. But after this exhibit, in the face of Mackey's sworm statement that he never had a private account with Yerkes, nor ever had any stock transactions with the wear claims frauds has been sufficiently not be the public will demand to the revidence of his innocence than his own statement when his character is fully exposed.

But there is another character in this comedy of frauds which challenges attention, and whose exploits will require more space for development. That character is John F. Hartranft, at present Grant's candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, the man for whom the correspondent of The Sun was so singularly mistaken, Mr. Hartranft has been Auditor-General of Pennsylvania for a number of years past, indeed, ever since Evans's first appointment as State Agent. He served as a Brigadier-General during the rebelion, and his haste to secure a political office at the close of the war, and his acceptance of a subordinate State office that promised neither honor nor large pecuniary profits, if honestly honor nor large pecuniary profits, if honestly

WHAT THE RING BROKER SAYS OF HARTRANFT.

C. T. YERRES, Ja., & CO.

1870

July 12. By 200 Reading, 51 \( \)

Jan. 2. By coupons off 9,000 P. and E. 7s.

Oct. 10. By dividend on 200 Oil Creek.

Oct. 18. By dividend on 200 Oil Creek.

Oct. 31. By dividend on 200 Oil Creek.

Oct. 31. By dividend on 200 Oil Creek.

Jan. 5. By coupons off 9,000 P. and E. 7s.

Jan. 5. By coupons off 9,000 P. and E. 7s.

Jan. 5. By coupons off 9,000 P. and E. 7s.

Jan. 13. By coup off 80, Carolina, \$200 goid.

Jan. 14. By 30,000 new South Carolina, \$200 goid.

Jan. 16. By coup. off 81. Louis water bond.

By balance down.

Ou hand, 9,000 P. and E. 7s. 5,000 St.

Louis water bonds, 500 shares Oil Creek, 1,000 shares Oil Creek, 1,000 shares Reading. June 3. By 800 Reading -500, 24, 250, 34.
June 16. By 800 Lebigh
June 35. By 400 Lebigh
June 35. By dividend 800 Pennsylvania
July 1. By coupons off South Carolinas
July 1. By dividend on 1,000 Reading
July 18. By coup off 8t. Louis water bonds.
Aus. 31. By 800 OI Creek
Sept. 2. By 1,000 Reading, 514
Cet. 16. By \$20,00 South Carolina -4/,00 at
10. Season 1 45%
Oct. 20. By 400 Pennsylvania B. B., 854
100 Pennsylvania B. B., 854
100 Pennsylvania B. B., 854 0 (at) Lake Shore, 109% 100 750 650 0 100 Reading, 50% 5.55 00 0 50 Reading, 204 (55), 600 at 55% 41,50 (6 ) 500 Lake Shore, 109 54,50 50

A MILLION OF STOCKS CARRIED WITH STATE FUNDS. This account might be very profitably analyzed, but that can be deferred to another occasion, merely pointing to the fact that, in all the statement, covering transactions amounting to nearly a million of dollars, there is but one entry of cash deposited, and that is for the paltry sum of \$1,500. Does not this circumstance give color to Yerkes's assertion that he was operating for Hartranft with the State funds deposited in his hands for that purpose by Hartranft's connivance? And even this sum of \$1,500 deposited was more than balanced by \$5,555.27 checked out in cash by Hartranft. This is certainly a damaging showing for the Auditor-General.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT RINSELF. On the 20th of March last Hartranft was called before a special committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, when he testified under oath as fol-lows:

Legislature, when he testified under oath as follows:

Q-It seems you have had transactions with C. T. Yerkes & Co., state what they were. A.—It was a private account I had there. I had stocks on margin. I paid him interest and commissions, the same as he charged to other customers, and the same as I paid to other brokers who had no State funds on deposit. Sometimes I would give him an order. He would determine the amount of purchase, according to his convenience. I generally had a margin there. Sometimes he would buy and sell, and give me no notice until the next time I came in. When I had spare money I deposited with him, and saved my interest account, and when I wanted money I drew.

Q.—Were these transactions connected directly or indirectly with your control of the public funds? A.—In no way whatever.

Q.—Were the purchases made at any time with funds that were put there by the State Treasurer, or under the control of the State Treasurer? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you have any contract or agreement, directly relatedly, with him through Mr. Mackey, by which the use of State funds should be conceded to him for margin outside of stock transactions. A.—No, sir.

Q.—In these transactions in connection with Mr. Yerkes, was there or was there not at any time using the state of the money of the Commonwealth for your headed? A.—Not by any arrangement of mine; of course he would use the money deposited in his own long.

HARTRANFT'S WONDERFUL INNOCENCE.

HARRANFT'S WONDERFUL INNOCENCE.

To be sure he would use these public funds, and Hartranft knew that if he had not these state denosits he could not and would not carry these large amounts of stock for a State officer, without a margin in cash especially deposited. That is all that Hartranft's testimony is worth regarding this account, other than its implied admission that the account is genuine. It is therefore established that these stocks were carried with State money, with Hartranft's knowledge and consent, if not by his express negrections.

THE SINKING FUND SWINDLES.

this showing conclusively that that note was paid out of funds belonging to the State. But this is not all.

WHAT MACKEY SAYS ABOUT IT.

Mr. Mackey testified under oath before a Mr. Mackey testified out of funds belonging to the State. But in the Mr. Mackey testified out of funds belonging to the State. But in the Mr. Mackey testified out of funds belonging to the State. But in the time.

YERKES'S AFFIDAVIT CORROBORATED.

This is enough to show that Yerkes did really make the solution of a Mr. Mackey testified out of the Mr. Mackey testified out of the Mr. Mackey testified out of the Mr. Mackey testified

the same time we authorized Mr. C. T. Yerkes, Jr., to bed at the Brokers' Board. We then furnished bim with a list of the largest holders of the loans, with whom no opened negotiations but met with no success. To day we purchased \$1,000 of loan—all that was offered or which his bids brought out. If we are authorized to instruct Mr. Yerkes to bid daily up to your limit (including in it his commission of one-quarter per cent.), some may be tempted to sell.

Very respectfully, E. M. Lewis, President. YERKES HARD AT WORK.

YERKES HARD AT WORK.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, P.
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1871.

Hon. John F. Hartranft, Auditor-General, Harrisburg.

C. T. Verkes & Co., for \$6,000 of war loan and \$5,000 of two percents purchased by them, as advised in our letter of yesterday, viz:

Check for this amount, \$11,277.50.

Very respectfully, E. M. LEWIS, President. Hon John F. Hartrauft, Auditor General, Harrisburg

Hon John F. Harrangt, Anditor-General, HarrisburgDean Sin: We have to report the following purchase, made to day by Mr. Yerkes:
F25.00 of coupon 5s at 1015.
\$10.00 of coupon 5s at 1015.
In all \$30.00.
Very respectfully,
E. M. Lewis, President.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1870.
Hon. John F. Hartranft, Auditor-General, Harrisburg,
DEAD SIN: We have to report a further purchase by Dena SiR: We have to report a further purchase by dr. Yerkes of \$7,000 of Pennsylvania 5 per cents. We yery respectfully. E. M. Lewis, President.

Very respectfully, \*\*E. M. LEWIS, President.

THE FAREER' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANE, PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1870.

Hon, J. F. Hartvauft, Auditors tervised, Harrisburg,
DEAR SIR: As intimated in an telegrain this morning, we have to advise you that Mr. Colouwar foan and
\$85,000 of 5 her cents at 103, and therest all round.
These would be hable to a commission of specefit found.
The would be hable to a commission of specefit to Mr. Yerkes.

We would that Mr. Mackey would, before retiring from the office, place to the credit of retelemption account in this bank the funds to meet their payment. Very respectfully.

(Telegrain.)

[Telegram.] HARRISBURG, April 28, 1870.

To E. M. Levis, de.

Harrisburgo, April 23, 1870.

The judgment of the Board is in favor of closing on terms mentioned in your letter of yesterday, unless you can do better.

A VERY THIN DISGUISE.

This instructive and interesting record will be completed by the sworn statements of Mr. Lewis, the author of the foregoing epistles.

Extract from testinony taken by War Claims France Committee.

knowledge and consent, if not by his express instructions.

But Yerkes swears that he operated in state to the state money at Hartranft's benefit, buying them with state money at Hartranft's order, and selling them at an advance to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, of which Hartranft was one, at an advanced price, the profits being paid to Hartranft. The above secount does not show these transactions, probably because of the instructions Yerkes had received to keep his books in so obscure a manner as to dety investigation and detection. But for all this, Yerkes's affidavit is sustained by the facts, as the following documents prove:

THE SINKING FUND SWINDLES.

Edwin M. Lewis, being daily sworn, testified as follows:

Q—where do you live? A—Philadelphia: am President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.

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Q—where do you live? A—Philadelphia: am President of the Fa Edwin M. Lewis, being duly sworn, testified as fol-